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reference, since the works of Henry More, the Platonist, are somewhat extensive. The tale is, in fact, retold (from Weinrich's preface to Pico della Mirandola's *Strix*) in More's *Antidote against Atheism*, Book iii, chapter 8. Oddly enough, Kühnau neglects to mention that More (Book iii, chapter 9) also gives a full account of Cuntze's *post-mortem* exploits.

The genuine vampire, as Kühnau rightly says, is especially a creature of the Slavic imagination. Vampire stories, he adds, are hardly current in Silesia to-day, and, where they have survived, the vampire has sunk to the position of a *poltergeist* (p. xxxiii). There are, however, a good many Icelandic stories which come close to vampirism, and the whole subject awaits its investigator.

Lack of space forbids further citation of specimens from Kühnau's admirable collection. We must be content with recommending it to all students of folk-lore and kindred subjects.

G. L. K.

DER ROMAN EINER TIBETISCHEN KÖNIGIN. Tibetischer Text und Uebersetzung. By BERTHOLD LAUFER. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1911.

Dr. Berthold Laufer, who not long ago presented us with an excellent book on "Chinese Pottery of the Han Dynasty," in which he combines the standpoint of an eminent practical collector with that of a student of Chinese literature, gives us in the present volume a specimen of his learning as a Tibetan scholar. He began the translation of this work in Darjeeling, while on a journey to Tibet, and what he had occasion to see and hear in the eastern part of that mysterious country became a great help to him in his translation. Readers ought not to expect a novel in our sense of the term, but the story told reveals a mine of information throwing light on the culture and ethnography of this "hermit kingdom," a name which now no longer applies to Corea. We learn a good deal of what is new about the religious and mythological features of Tibetan life, which was of especial interest to the author on an important expedition undertaken on behalf of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, where he holds the position of curator. He is going to embody the material contained in this work for a future full publication on the mythology and rites of the Buddhists in Tibet.

An introduction prepares the reader for the understanding of literary technicalities. It is followed by the Tibetan text, beautifully printed by the W. Drugulin offices in Leipzig, and the author's German translation with copious notes; an appendix containing an essay in Tibetan, with the author's translation and notes, on the life of the second Buddha Padma-sambhava; and an alphabetical index. A number of attractive illustrations of the Tibetan Pantheon, drawn by Professor Grünwedel of Berlin, have been added. Dr. Laufer's new work is beyond doubt an addition to our Orientalist literature which is as important as it is welcome.

FRIEDRICH HIRTH.